SATURDAY, November 4, 1783. [No. 1250.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freshest Advices FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"Whate'er our Country calls—Friends, up, nor owe a Step beyond the Public Call, the Sire, should yield their Truest Aid." BROOKE's GUSTAVUS VASA.

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, &c. of August 4, 1783.

AUTHENTIC COPY

Of the BILL for finally regulating the intercourse and Commerce between GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND, on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both Kingdoms, Moved in the House of Commons by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, last Tuesday.

WHEREAS it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great-Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries:

And whereas, for that purpose, it is expedient that the trade between the said countries, as well in articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of either of them, as in those of foreign countries, should be encouraged and extended as much as possible, and that a full participation of the Commercial Advantages which this Kingdom may derive from any of its foreign settlements, colonies, or plantations, and from the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the ships and seamen thereof, should be secured to Ireland on the same terms as the said advantages are, or shall be, from time to time, enjoyed by the inhabitants of this kingdom:

Be it therefore declared, that the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, and that no prohibitions shall exist, in either of the kingdoms of Great-Britain or Ireland, against the importation, use, or sale of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other of the said kingdoms, except such as are hereinafter excepted:

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no prohibition shall exist in this kingdom, after the

on the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except such as now exist, or may hereafter exist, against the importation of corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit, and also except such qualified prohibitions which are now, or may hereafter be in force, as do not absolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, or the materials of manufacture, but only regulate or prescribe the roadage, or dimensions, or built, or country of the ships or vessels in which the same may be imported, or regulate or prescribe the weight, size, or quantity of the article to be therein imported, or the packages in which the same may be contained, or regulate or prescribe other circumstances relative thereto; and also except prohibitions restraining the importation, for sale of ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other ensigns of war, unless by virtue of his Majesty's license;—and also except such prohibitions as may be necessary for protecting the copy rights of authors and booksellers, the engraved property of engravers, and of the venders of prints and maps, and all other exclusive rights and privileges which are or may be secured in this kingdom, for the encouragement of new inventions, to bodies corporate or individuals, by act of Parliament, grants from the Crown, or otherwise.

And be it further declared, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which there is a difference between the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain, when imported into Ireland, and the duties on the same articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, when imported into Great-Britain, the duties on such articles shall be reduced, in the kingdom where they are highest, to an amount not exceeding the duties which were payable in the other on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two; so that in every case in which any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of ten pounds ten shillings per centum, or upwards, on the seventeenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, the amount of the said duty of ten pounds ten shillings per centum; and that all articles which are now importable duty-free into either kingdom from the other, shall hereafter be imported duty-free into each kingdom from the other, respectively: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful to import into this kingdom, all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland (except as herein excepted) subject to such rates and duties as aforesaid, to be fixed and ascertained in the manner to be hereinafter directed.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which the articles of the consumption of either kingdom shall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, such manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a further duty on the importation, adequate to countervail the duty on the manufacture; and that in all cases in which there shall be a duty in either kingdom on the raw material of any manufacture, such manufacture may, on its importation from the other kingdom, be charged with such a countervailing duty as may be sufficient to subject the same to burthens adequate to those to which such manufacture is subject, in consequence of such duties on such raw materials, in the kingdom into which such manufacture may be so imported; and that in all cases in which a bounty shall be given in either kingdom, on any articles manufactured therein, which shall remain on such articles, when exported to the other, such articles may be charged with a further duty, in the kingdom into which they shall be imported sufficient to countervail such bounty remaining thereon: Provided always, That the duty to be imposed upon manufactured salt, imported into any part of Great-Britain, in order to countervail the internal duty thereon, shall be computed according to the rate of the internal duty payable thereon in England.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new or additional duty or duties shall be hereafter imposed, in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such countervailing duties as may from time to time be imposed, as hereinbefore provided, in consequence of any internal duty on the manufacture, or of any duty on the raw material of which such manufacture is compiled, or of any bounty given on the manufacture thereof in the other kingdom, and remaining on such goods when exported therefrom; and that such countervailing duties to be imposed as aforesaid, shall continue so long only as the internal consumption that is charged with the duty or duties on the manufacture or raw materials which such duty is intended shall have been intended to, countervail, or as such article shall remain, on exportation from the other kingdom, the bounty which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new prohibition, or new or additional duties, shall hereafter be imposed, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture, from one kingdom to the other, except such as either kingdom may deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the authority aforesaid, to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that when any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom, shall be prohibited by the laws of the said kingdom to be exported to foreign countries, the same articles, when exported to the other kingdom, shall be prohibited to be re-exported from thence into any foreign country.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties whatever should be paid or payable, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, malt, meal, flour, and biscuit; and except also the bounties at present given on beer and spirits distilled from corn; and such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid That all bounties now payable in Great-Britain, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament, on the exportation of any articles to Ireland, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable, from and after

except the bounties now payable on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and except any bounties which relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit; and except such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland should be exportable, from the kingdom into which they shall be imported from the other, as free from duties as similar commodities of the same kingdom; and that all manufactures of either kingdom, imported into the other, shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties, on exportation from the kingdom into which they shall have been so imported, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burthens than the home-made manufactures of such kingdom; and that when any such articles shall be liable, in either kingdom, to any duty on being exported to any foreign country, the same articles, if they shall have been imported from such kingdom into the other, shall, on exportation from such other kingdom to any foreign countries, pay the same duties as they would have been liable to on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1785. [No. 1258.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends,* "*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public* *Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

From the [LONDON] MORNING CHRONICLE, *&c. of Auguſt* 4, 1785.

AUTHENTIC COPY

Of the BILL for finally regulating the Intercourſe and Commerce between GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND, on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both Kingdoms, Moved in the Houſe of Commons by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, laſt Tueſday.

WHEREAS it is highly important to the general intereſts of the Britiſh empire, that the intercourſe and commerce between Great-Britain and Ireland ſhould be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries:

And whereas, for that purpoſe, it is expedient that the trade between the ſaid countries, as well in articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of either of them, as in thoſe of foreign countries, ſhould be encouraged and extended as much as poſſible, and that a full participation of the Commercial Advantages which this kingdom may derive from any of its foreign ſettlements, colonies, or plantations, and from the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the ſhips and ſeamen thereof, ſhould be ſecured to Ireland on the ſame terms as the ſaid advantages are, or ſhall be, from time to time, enjoyed by the inhabitants of this kingdom:

Be it therefore declared, that the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent Settlement, and that no prohibitions ſhall exiſt, in either of the kingdoms of Great-Britain or Ireland, againſt the importation, uſe, or ſale of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other of the ſaid kingdoms, except ſuch as are hereinafter excepted:

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no prohibition ſhall exiſt in this kingdom, after the

on the importation, uſe, or ſale of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except ſuch as now exiſt, or may hereafter exiſt, againſt the importation of corn, meal, malt, flour, and biſcuit, and alſo except ſuch qualified prohibitions which are now, or may hereafter be in force, as do not abſolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, of the materials of manufacture, but only regulate or preſcribe the tonnage, or dimenſions, or built, or country of the ſhips or veſſels in which the ſame may be imported, or regulate or preſcribe the weight, ſize, or quantity of the article to be therein imported, or the packages in which the ſame may be contained, or regulate or preſcribe other circumſtances relative thereto; and alſo except prohibitions reſtraining the importation, for ſale of ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other utenſils of war, unleſs by virtue of his Majeſty's licence;—and alſo except ſuch prohibitions as may be neceſſary for protecting the copy rights of authors and bookſellers, the engraved property of engravers, and of the venders of prints and maps, and all other excluſive rights and privileges which are or may be ſecured in this kingdom, for the encouragement of new inventions, to bodies corporate or individuals, by acts of Parliament, grants from the Crown, or otherwiſe.

And be it further declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent ſettlement, that in all caſes in which there is a difference between the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain, when imported into Ireland, and the duties on the ſame articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, when imported into Great-Britain, the duties on ſuch articles ſhall be reduced, in the kingdom where they are higheſt, to an amount not exceeding the duties which were payable in the other on the ſeventeenth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two; ſo that in every caſe in which any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of ten pounds ten ſhillings per centum, or upwards, on the ſeventeenth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, the amount of the ſaid duty of ten pounds ten ſhillings per centum; and that all articles which are now importable duty-free into either kingdom from the other, ſhall hereafter be imported duty-free into each kingdom from the other, reſpectively: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful to import into this kingdom, all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland (except as herein excepted) ſubject to ſuch rates and duties as aforeſaid, to be fixed and aſcertained in the manner to be hereinafter directed.

And be it declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent ſettlement, that in all caſes in which the articles of the conſumption of either kingdom ſhall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, ſuch manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a further duty on the importation, adequate to countervail the duty on the manufacture; and that in all caſes in which there ſhall be a duty in either kingdom on the raw material of any manufacture, ſuch manufacture may, on its importation from the other kingdom, be charged with ſuch a countervailing duty as may be ſufficient to ſubject the ſame to burthens adequate to thoſe to which ſuch manufacture is ſubject, in conſequence of ſuch duties on ſuch raw materials, in the kingdom into which ſuch manufacture may be ſo imported; and that in all caſes in which a bounty ſhall be given in either kingdom, on any articles manufactured therein, which ſhall remain on ſuch articles, when exported to the other, ſuch articles may be charged with a further duty, in the kingdom into which they ſhall be imported ſufficient to countervail ſuch bounty remaining thereon: Provided always, That the duty to be impoſed upon manufactured ſalt, imported into any part of Great-Britain, in order to countervail the internal duty thereon, ſhall be computed according to the rate of the internal duty payable thereon in England.

And be it declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent ſettlement, that no new or additional duty or duties ſhall be hereafter impoſed, in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except ſuch countervailing duties as may from time to time be impoſed, as hereinbefore provided, in conſequence of any internal duty on the manufacture, or of any duty on the raw material of which ſuch manufacture is compoſed, or of any bounty given on any goods manufactured in the other kingdom, and remaining on ſuch goods when exported therefrom; and that ſuch countervailing duties to be impoſed as aforeſaid, ſhall continue ſo long only as the internal conſumption ſhall be charged with the duty or duties on the manufacture or raw materials which ſuch duty ſo impoſed ſhall have been intended to countervail, or as ſuch article ſhall retain, on exportation from the other kingdom, the bounty which ſuch duty ſo impoſed ſhall have been intended to countervail.

And be it declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent Settlement, that no new prohibition, or new or additional duties, ſhall hereafter be impoſed, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture, from one kingdom to the other, except ſuch as either kingdom may deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biſcuit.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the authority aforeſaid, to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent ſettlement, that when any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom, ſhall be prohibited by the laws of the ſaid kingdom to be exported to foreign countries, the ſame articles, when exported to the other kingdom, ſhall be prohibited to be re-exported from thence into any foreign country.

And be it declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent ſettlement, that no bounties whatever ſhould be paid or payable, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except ſuch as relate to corn, malt, meal, flour, and biſcuit; and except alſo the bounties at preſent given on beer and ſpirits diſtilled from corn, and ſuch as are in the nature of drawbacks or compenſations for duties paid: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid That all bounties now payable in Great-Britain, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament, on the exportation of any articles to Ireland, ſhall ceaſe and determine, and be no longer paid or payable, from and after

except the bounties now payable on beer, and ſpirits diſtilled from corn; and except any bounties which relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biſcuit; and except ſuch as are in the nature of drawbacks or compenſations for duties paid.

And be it declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent ſettlement, that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland ſhould be exportable, from the kingdom into which they ſhall be imported from the other, as free from duties as ſimilar commodities of the ſame kingdom; and that all manufactures of either kingdom, imported into the other, ſhall be entitled to ſuch drawbacks or bounties, on exportation from the kingdom into which they ſhall have been ſo imported, as may leave the ſame ſubject to no heavier burthens than the home-made manufactures of ſuch kingdom; and that when any ſuch articles ſhall be liable, in either kingdom, to any duty on being exported to any foreign country, the ſame articles, if they ſhall have been imported from ſuch kingdom into the other, ſhall, on exportation from ſuch other kingdom to any foreign countries, pay the ſame duties as they would have been liable to on

exportation from the kingdom of their growth, or manufacture, to fuch foreign country or countries.

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid, That all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, imported into Great Britain, fhall be entitled to fuch freedom or exemption from duty, and to fuch drawbacks, or bounties in the nature of drawbacks, on exportation from Great Britain, to any place or country whatever, as may render them fubject, on fuch exportation to no heavier burthen than the like articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain, are or may be fubject to on exportation therefrom to the fame countries or places refpectively; and that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland fhall, on being exported from this kingdom to any foreign country, be fubject to the fame duty or duties to which they would have been fubject on being exported directly from Ireland to fuch foreign country.

And whereas, in order to afcertain the drawbacks, bounties, and drawbacks which may take place as aforefaid, on the importation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom into the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from thence to the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from the other to any foreign countries, it is expedient that proper perfons be appointed, in each kingdom, to prepare a fchedule or fchedules thereof, to be laid before the Parliaments of both kingdoms, for their conderation and approbation: Be it enacted by the authority aforefaid, That

fhall, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to meet, confer, and confult, touching the formation of fuch fchedule or fchedules as aforefaid, or any particulars relative thereto, with any perfon or perfons who may be appointed for the like purpofe by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Ireland.

And be it enacted by the authority aforefaid, That the faid

fhall, and they are hereby required to lay, with all convenient fpeed, fuch fchedule or fchedules, and a report of their proceedings relative to the formation thereof, before the Houfe of Commons of Great Britain.

(*To be continued*)

PARIS, Auguft 8.

A letter has appeared, written by the Abbe Raynal, upon different branches of adminiftration; it was printed at Avignon, but is fo fcarce that M. Necker has only been able to obtain two copies, notwithftanding his great intimacy with the Abbe.

BERLIN, Auguft 6.

The prince bifhop of Olnabugh is expected here foon, as is alfo lord Cornwallis; they will attend the king to Sileha where the Marquis de la Fayette, and a vaft number of other foreign officers, will alfo arrive, to be prefent at the enfuing brilliant review.

Ambaffadors from feveral German princes are expected to arrive in this capital foon.

LEGHORN, Auguft 3.

In the night between Sunday and Monday laft two Neapolitan gallions came to anchor in our road. They had been left here by the divifion of the fquadron of the fame nation, who are gone in fearch of the Barbary corfairs, on the coaft of the Levant. The Britifh galies remain in the harbour. The Algerine corfairs, after the ratification of the preliminaries of peace with Spain, are gone to exercife their piracies on thofe powers who have refufed to become tributary to them. It is faid at Leghorn, that an aflociation is privately entered into to arm four large veffels, who are to rendevous at the cape of Good Hope, in order to penetrate into the Red Sea, and attempt the conqueft of Mecca.

LONDON, Auguft 29

Letters from Paris mention, that there are no lefs than four hundred divorces now pending before the Parliament, and eight hundred more before the Chatelet. A ftriking proof to what a height the corruption of morals is arrived in that kingdom, where divorces were unknown till 1001. *O Tempora! O Mores!*

The accounts from France of the confequences of the late drought are truly fertious. The Paris letters of the firft inftant ftate, that the harveft is not likely to produce more than half the ufual quanity of corn: Which has occafioned the government to fend out agents into all foreign countries to buy up all wheat, oats, barley, rye, &c. immediately before the late harveft, which of courfe raifed the price.

Copy of a letter from [illegible] in Dublin to his friend in London.

"My dear Teady,

"I think it is a duty incumbent on me to acquaint you, that your only *living* [illegible] is dangerously ill of a fever, and is now [illegible] I have little or no hope of her [illegible] likewife forry to inform you, that your [illegible] Patrick O'Clanachin) is no more; His death occafioned by eating a calf's head ftuffed with horfe beans and gravel; and notwithftanding the feveral eminent phyficians attended him *three weeks*, he died *fuddenly*. I have made a prefent of your fifters diamond ring to Mr. Thomas O'Hara, the *great fmall* beer brewer, for *three guineas*; and I have *taken* the corner houfe, that was *burnt* to afhes when you refided in it, on a repairing leafe. I have fent you a *Dublin Canary bird* which I have carefully *caged* in a *cat-trap*, with fome food in a fnuff box, which articles you will receive *free* of all charges, by *paying* the Captain the cuftomary fees. Pray fend me the proceedings of the Houfe of Commons *next week*, for we hear that they have given us leave to *import* all our potatoes *to* England, which is *great news indeed*—Direct for me at the fign of the bible and Moon, Copper Alley, Dublin, for there I am *now*, but fhall remove to morrow. Don't write to me in a *frank* again, for the laft letter which came *free* was *charged 13 pence*."

So no more, &c.

C. C. M'FRARN.

P. S. I did not *feal* this letter, for fear it be *broke open*—therfore *fend me word* if it *mifcarries*.

M. T. M'Frairn, London.

Extract of a letter from Rathkenny, county of Meath, (Ireland,) July 30.

"From two till half after three yefterday morning, no one was obferved in the memory of man fuch an awful and tremendous fcene in the Heavens; it was all that time a continual fucceffion of the moft loud and terrible peals of thunder, the Heavens all in a flame—the people with juftice role from their beds, recommended themfelves to their Creator—many in the perfuafion it was to be their laft day. Houfes, towns, rocks, and hills, into a tremulous motion, from the the dreadful concuffions. It is apprehended much damage is done. In a field near this place two horfes and one fheep, the property of Mr. Thompfon, were inftantaneoufly ftruck dead."

By an expreſs which arrived from Ireland late on Saturday, we are informed, from reſpectable authority, that it is a general determination among the merchants to fit out fhips to the Eaft as foon as poffible, and partake of that commerce to which they have a natural right, and from which *no country has power to reftrain them*. To ask the *Englifh* leave to ufe their own, they obſerve, would be an infult to common fenſe, would expofe their folly in the higheſt degree; they, therefore, determine to act in the moft unreſtrained manner; and for that purpoſe many merchants and perſons of conſequence have met.

A company of merchants have fitted out two fhips called the King George and Queen Charlotte, commanded by two favourite officers of the lamented Capt. Cook, on a commercial expedition to the north-weſt coaſt of America, the iſlands of Japan, Kurile, the coaſt of Corea and China, down to Canton, from whence they are now to be freighted home by the Eaſt-India company.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 15.

"The prince cardinal of ——, and the Marquis de ——, are certainly under an arreſt. The Politicians in this capital are on the rack to diſcover circumſtances; hitherto, aſſure, you will, nothing has tranſpired. All you have received on the affair is nothing but mere ſurmiſe. Vergennes, De Caſtries, and the old Marſhal de Richelieu, have daily conferences with the king. No leſs than five meſſengers have gone off from the imperial ambaſſador's audience from the Dutch, in the courſe of laſt week. Commiſſaries are certainly diſpatched to all the frontiers, to examine the actual ſtate of the magazines. Every coffee-houſe is filled with ſpies, and the lovers of politics are obliged to diſcuſs them in whiſpers. A gentleman laſt week having ſpoke his opinion rather freely at the Caveau (a cafe in the Palais Royal) was conducted next day to apartments prepared for him at the Baſtile. Several ladies of high rank are undoubtedly forbid the court: in ſhort, every thing is in commotion. Depend on it I ſhall give you the earlieſt notice of every thing which tranſpires."

Aug. 21. The Dutch army experiences a deſertion that ſeems to threaten it with ſerious conſequences, the officers as well as ſoldiers of the republic deſerting by companies, and taking refuge under the Imperial eagles.

Nothing has yet poſitively tranſpired in reſpect to the real occaſion of the prince Cardinal's impriſonment at Paris, Politicians ſpeculate by imagination. The fact of the occaſion is yet a ſecret.

The Admiralty order, to prevent improper perſons from gaining admiſſion into the King's yards, is ſtrictly obſerved, that no perſons whatever are admitted to walk about or obſerve the works going on, nor are ſtrangers admitted to go to the houſes of the officers, without a perſon to attend them.

Dublin, July 7. About three o'clock yeſterday morning a fire broke out in the houſe Mr. Regan, of Myler's Alley, Bride-ſtreet, which entirely conſumed the ſame, and conſiderably damaged the ſeveral houſes on each ſide the French church, before the flames could be got under; but what is more melancholy to relate, Mr. Bryan, his wife, who was near lying in, and two of his children, were all burnt to death, and when the bodies were dug from the ruins, the pregnant woman was diſcovered to have had twins. This dreadful accident is variouſly accounted for, the moſt prevailing opinion is, that the houſe was wilfully ſet on fire by a female lodger, and circumſtances appeared ſo ſtrong againſt her, that the ſheriff lodged her in the new jail.

Belfaſt, Aug. 4. Two ſaddles of the exquiſite workmanſhip (the manufacture of Mr. Michael Harriſon, ſaddler of this place) are ſhipped in the Iriſh Volunteer, Capt. Wallace, for the uſe of General Waſhington.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Yeſterday afternoon a quorum of the members of the General Aſſembly having met at the State-Houſe, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when the Honorable Thomas Miffin, Eſq; was choſen, and Samuel Bryan, was re-elected Clerk.

NEW-YORK, October 19.

On Monday morning, the 10th inſt. died at his houſe in Beekman-ſtreet, the Honorable SAMUEL HARDY, Eſq; a Delegate from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Congreſs of the United States. The patriotiſm, great abilities, and other manly virtues that ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed this Gentleman, renders his loſs a very important one to Virginia in particular, and to the United States in general.

October 19, 1785.

CONGRESS being informed that Mr. Samuel Hardy, one of the Delegates for the State of Virginia, died this morning, and that it is propoſed to inter him to-morrow evening.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will in a body attend the funeral to-morrow evening at ſix o'clock, with a crape round the left arm, and will continue in mourning for the ſpace of one month.

Reſolved, That Mr. Grayſon, Mr. Read and Mr. Kean be a committee to ſuperintend the funeral; and that the Chaplains of Congreſs be notified to attend and one of them to officiate on the occaſion.

Ordered, That the committee invite his Excellency the Governor of the State, the Miniſters of foreign Powers, the Mayor of the City and other perſons of diſtinction to attend the Funeral.

Order of the Proceſſion.

Four Servants with Flambeaux.
Clerk of St. Paul's Church, with ſixty
Charity Boys two and two.
Sexton of St. Paul's Church.
Two Meſſengers of Congreſs.
The Clergy of different Churches of the City.
Phyſicians.
The Secretary of Congreſs with the Deputy Secretary.

THE CORPSE

Preſident of Congreſs, as Chief Mourner.
Members of Congreſs two and two.
The Governor of the State of New-York.
The Miniſters of Congreſs three great Departments two and two.
Foreign Public Miniſters, *viz.*
The Miniſter of the United Netherlands, and
The Encargado of Spain.
The Charges des Affairs of France, and
Secretary of Embaſſy of Spain.
Military Officers of the United States in Town.
Members of the Senate of the State.
Members of the aſſembly.
Chief Judge and and aſſiſtant Judges of the State.
Mayor of the City.
Members of the Corporation.
Comptroller and Treaſurer of the United States.
The Auditor and Regiſter, and other principal Executive Officers of the Treaſury.
Poſt-Maſter General.
Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
Secretary of the War-Office.
Commiſſioners of Public Accounts of different Departments.
Private Secretary of the Preſident of Congreſs.
Secretary of the State of New-York.
The Treaſurer, Collector and Naval Officer of New-York.
Clerks of the Public Offices of the United States.
Profeſſors of the Univerſity.
Conſuls of France, Holland, and Sweden.
Strangers of Diſtinction.

Citizens of New-York, who were Friends and Acquaintances of the deceaſed.

The Body was enclosed in an elegant Coffin covered with black and trimmed with gloſs.

The Pall was borne by
Mr. David Van Horne,
Mr. Temple Franklin,
Mr. James Rooſevelt,
Mr. Curſon,
Mr. Alexander Clinton,
Mr. Morris,
Major Fairlie,
Mr. Charles Ludlow.

At ſix, o'clock the Proceſſion, began to move, from the houſe lately occupied by the deceaſed in Beekman-ſtreet, towards St. Paul's Church, which was properly lighted on the occaſion, under a diſcharge of minute guns from the Battery, and was continued till its arrival at the Church, where Funeral Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Roche, and a Sermon ſuited to the occaſion by the Rev. Mr. Provoſt, one of the Chaplains of Congreſs, to a very crowded Audience.

The concourſe of people aſſembled on this mournful occaſion was prodigious—the ſplendour and admirable

exportation from the kingdom of their growth, or manufacture, to such foreign country or countries.

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, imported into Great-Britain, shall be entitled to such freedom or exemption from duty, and to such drawbacks, or bounties in the nature of drawbacks, on exportation from Great-Britain, to any place or country whatever, as may render them subject, on such exportation to no heavier burthen than the like articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain, are or may be subject to on exportation therefrom to the same countries or places respectively; and that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland shall, on being exported from this kingdom to any foreign country, be subject to the same duty or duties to which they would have been subject on being exported directly from Ireland to such foreign country.

And whereas, in order to ascertain the duties, bounties, and drawbacks which may take place as aforesaid, on the importation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom into the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from thence to the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from the other to any foreign countries, it is expedient that proper persons be appointed, in each kingdom, to prepare a schedule or schedules thereof, to be laid before the Parliaments of both kingdoms, for their consideration and approbation: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That

shall, and they are hereby authorised and impowered to meet, confer, and consult, touching the formation of such schedule or schedules as aforesaid, or any particulars relative thereto, with any person or persons who may be appointed for the like purpose by virtue of an Act of the Parliment of Ireland.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said

shall, and they are hereby required to lay, with all convenient speed, such schedule or schedules, and a report of their proceedings relative to the formation thereof, before the House of Commons of Great-Britain.

[*To be continued*]

PARIS, August 8.

A letter has appeared, written by the Abbe Raynal, upon different branches of administration; it was printed at Avignon, but is so scarce that M. Necker has only been able to obtain two copies, notwithstanding his great intimacy with the Abbe.

BERLIN, August 6.

The prince bishop of Osnaburgh is expected here soon, as is also lord Cornwallis; they will attend the king to Silesia where the Marquis de la Fayette, and a vast number of other foreign officers, will also arrive, to be present at the ensuing brilliant review.

Ambassadors from several German princes are expected to arrive in this capital soon.

LEGHORN, August 3.

In the night between Sunday and Monday last two Neapolitan gallions came to anchor in our road. They had been left here by the division of the squadron of the same nation, who are gone in search of the Barbary corsairs, on the coast of the Levant. The Maltese galies remain in the harbour. The Algerine corsairs, after the ratification of the preliminaries of peace with Spain, are gone to exercise their piracies on those powers who have refused to become tributary to them. It is said at Lisbon, that an association is privately entered into to arm four large vessels, who are to rendevous at the cape of Good Hope, in order to penetrate into the Red Sea, and attempt the conquest of Mecca.

LONDON, August 24

Letters from Paris mention, that there are no less than four hundred divorces now pending before the Parliment, and eight hundred more before the Chatelet. A striking proof to what a height the corruption of morals is arrived in that kingdom, where divorces were unknown till 1621. *O Tempora! O Mores!*

The accounts from France of the consequences of the late drought are truly serious. The Paris letters of the first authority declare, that the harvest is not likely to produce more than half the usual quanity of corn: Which has occasioned the government to send out agents into all corn countries, to buy up all wheat, oats, barley, rye, &c. immediately before the approach of winter enhances the price.

Copy of a letter from a gentlewoman in Dublin to her son in London.

"My dear Teady,

"I think it is a duty incumbent on me to acquaint you, that your only *living* sister, has been violently ill of a fever, and is *now dead* therefore I have little or no hops of her *recovery*—I am likewise sorry to inform you, that your God father Patrick O'Clanachin is no more: His death was occasioned by eating a calf's head stuffed with horse beans and gravel; and notwithstanding several eminent physicians attended him *three weeks*, he died *suddenly* I have made a *present* of your sisters diamond ring to Mr. Tristram O'Hara, the *great small* beer brewer, for *three guineas*; and I have *taken* the corner house, that was *burnt* to ashes when you resided in it, on a repairing leafe. I have sent you a *Dublin Canary* bird which I have carefully *caged* in a *cat-trap*, with some food in a snuff box, which articles you will receive *free* of all charges, by *paying* the Captain the customary fees. Pray send me the proceedings of the House of Commons *next* week, for we hear that they have given us leave to *import* all our potatoes *to* England, which is *great news indeed*—Direct for me at the sign of the Bible and Moon, Copper Alley, Dublin, for there I am *now*, but shall remove to morrow. Don't write to me in a frank again, for the last letter which came *free* was *charged* 13 *pence*."

So no more, &c.

C. C. M'FRAIRN.

P. S. I did not *seal* this letter, for fear it be *broke open*—therefore *send me word* if it *miscarries*.

M. T. M'Frairn, London.

Extract of a letter from Rathkenny, county of Meath, (Ireland) July 30.

"From two till half after three yesterday morning, never was observed in the memory of man such an awful and tremendous scene in the Heavens; it was all that time a continual succession of the most loud and terrible peals of thunder, the Heavens all in a flame—the people with justice rose from their beds, recommended themselves to their Creator—many in the persuasion it was to be their last day. Houses, towns, rock, and hills into a trimulous motion, from the the dreadful concussions. It is apprehended much damage is done. In a field near this place two horses and one sheep, the property of Mr. Thompson, were instantaneously struck dead."

By an express which arrived from Ireland late on Saturday, we are informed, from respectable authority, that it is a general determination among the merchants to fit out ships to the East as soon as possible, and partake of that commerce to which they have a natural right, and from which *no country has power to restrain them*. To ask the *English* leave to use their own, they observe, would be an insult to common sense, would expose their folly in the highest degree; they, therefore, determine to act in the most unrestrained manner; and for that purpose many merchants and persons of consequince have met.

A company of merchants have fitted out two ships called the King George and Queen Charlotte, commanded by two favourite officers of the lamented Capt. Cook, on a commercial expedition to the north-west coast of America, the islands of Japan, Kurile, the coast of Cotres and China, down to Canton, from whence they are to be freighted home by the East-India company.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 15.

"The prince cardinal of———, and the Marquis de———, are certainly under an arrest: The politicians in this capital are on the rack to discover the reasons; hitherto, assure, yourself, nothing has transpired. All you have received on the affair is nothing but mere surmise. Vergennes, De Castries, and the old marshal de Richelieu, have daily conferences with the king. No less than five messengers have gone off from the imperial ambassador's and several from the Dutch, in the course of last week. Commissaries are certainly despatched to all the frontiers, to examine the actual state of the magazines. Every coffee-house is filled with spies, and the lovers of politics are obliged to discuss them in whispers. A gentleman last week having spoke his opinion rather freely at the Carveau (a castle in the Palais Royal) was conducted next day to apartments prepared for him at the Bastile. Several ladies of high rank are undoubtedly forbid the court; in short, every thing is in commotion. Depend on it I shall give you the earliest notice of every thing which transpires."

Aug. 31. The Dutch army experiences a desertion that seems to threaten it with serious consequences, the officers as well as soldiers of the republic deserting by companies, and taking refuge under the Imperial ensigns.

Nothing has yet positively transpired in respect to the real occasion of the prince Cardinal's imprisonment at Paris, Politicians speculate by imagination. The fact of the occasion is yet a secret.

The Admiralty order, to prevent improper persons from gaining admission into the King's yards, is so rigidly observed, that no persons whatever are admitted to walk about or observe the works going on, nor are strangers admited to go to the houses of the officers without a person to attend them,

Dublin, July 28. About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the house Mr. Bryan, of Myler's Alley, Bride-street, which entirely consumed the same, and considerably damaged the school belonging to the French church, before the flames could be got under; but what is more melancholy to relate, Mr. Bryan, his wife, who was near lying in, and two of his children, were all burnt to death, and when the bodies were dug from the ruins, the pregnant woman was discovered to have had twins. This dreadful accident is variously accounted for; the most prevailing opinion is, that the house was wilfully set on fire by a female lodger, and circumstances appeared so strong against her, that the sheriff lodged her in the new jail.

Belfast, Aug. 2. Two saddles of very extraordinary workmanship (the manufacture of Mr. Michael Harrison, saddler of this place) are shipped in the Irish Volunteer, Capt. Wallace, for the use of General Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Yesterday afternoon a quorum of the members of the General Assembly having met at the State-House, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when the Honorable Thomas Mifflin, Esq; was chosen, and Samuel Bryan, was re-elected Clerk.

NEW-YORK, October 19.

On Monday morning, the 17th inst. died at his house in Beekman-Street, the Honorable SAMUEL HARDY, Esq; a Delegate from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Congress of the United States. The patriotism, great abilities, and other manly virtues that so eminently distinguished this Gentleman, renders his loss a very important one to Virginia in particular; and to the United States in general.

October 19, 1785.

"CONGRESS being informed that Mr. Samuel Hardy, one of the Delegates for the State of Virginia, died this morning, and that it is proposed to inter him to-morrow evening.

"*Resolved*, That Congress will in a body attend the funeral to-morrow evening at six o'clock, with a crape round the left arm, and will continue in mourning for the space of one month.

"*Resolved*, That Mr. Grayson, Mr. Read and Mr. Kean be a committee to superintend the funeral; and that the Chaplains of Congress be notified to attend, and one of them to officiate on the occasion.

"*Ordered*, That the committee invite the Governor of the State, the Ministers of foreign Powers, the Mayor of the City and other persons of distinction to attend the Funeral."

Order of the Procession

Four Servants with Flambeaux.
Clerk of St. Paul's Church, with sixty
Charity Boys two and two.
Sexton of St. Paul's Church.
Two Messengers of Congress.
The Clergy of different Churches of the City.
Physicians.
The Secretary of Congress with the Deputy Secretary.

Bearers. THE CORPSE Bearers.

President of Congress, as Chief Mourner.
Members of Congress two and two.
The Governor of the State of New-York.
The Ministers of Congress three great Departments two and two.
Foreign Public Ministers, *viz.*
The Minister of the United Netherlands, and
The Encargado of Spain.
The Charges des Affairs of France, and
Secretary of Embassy of Spain.
Military Officers of the United States in Town.
Members of the Senate of the State.
Members of the assembly.
Chief Judge and and assistant judges of the State.
Mayor of the City.
Members of the Corporation.
Comptroller and Treasurer of the United States.
The Auditor and Register, and other principal Executive Officers of the Treasury.
Post-Master General.
Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
Secretary of the War-Office.
Commissioners of Public Accounts of different Departments.
Private Secretary of the President of Congress.
Secretary of the State of New-York.
The Treasurer, Collector, and Sheriff of New-York.
Clerks of the Public Offices of the United States,
Professors of the University.
Consuls of France, Holland, and Sweden.
Strangers of Distinction.
Citizens of New-York, who were Friends and Acquaintances of the deceased.

The Body was enclosed in an elegant Coffin covered with black and trimmed with silver.

The Pall was borne by
Mr. David Van Horne,
Mr. Temple Franklin,
Mr. James Roosevelt,
Mr. Curson,
Mr. Alexander Clinton,
Mr. Morris,
Major Fairlee,
Mr. Charles Ludlow

At six o'clock the Procession began to move, from the house lately occupied by the deceased in Beekman-street, towards St. Paul's Church, which was properly lighted on the occasion, under a discharge of minute guns from the Battery, and was continued till its arrival at the Church; where Funeral Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Bache, and a Sermon suited to the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Provost, one of the Chaplains of Congress, to a very crowded Audience.

The concourse of people assembled on this mournful occasion was prodigious—the splendour and admirable

order of the profession one never been equalled in America who has, in the death of this virtuous, amiable, and eminently accomplished Senator, sustained a loss exceeding all description.

OCTOBER 28.

Extract of a letter from Fort Miltonsh, to a gentleman in this city, dated October 4.

"After a fatiguing [illegible] six weeks, we arrived at Pittsburgh on the 5th ultimo, where, we remained only one day, and then proceeded down the Ohio, twenty-eight miles, to this place, where our living is by no means contemptible. This garrison is situated on the banks of the Ohio, which river abounds with the most delicious fish I ever tasted. They have a peculiar flavour that vie with any fish whatever, and grow to an enormous size. I have taken cat-fish that weighed forty pounds---perch fourteen---and pike twenty-five. As to water fowl, we have an exuberance of every species: Venison, in the greatest perfection, and to plenty that it sells for one penny per pound. So fine a country my eyes never beheld, and bids fair to become as great as it is good. Perhaps, you may say, that notwithstanding the elysium I have painted, we are unhappy for want of society. It is true, it would be heresy upon this paradise, but permit me to say, and with sincerity, that I would not relinquish my present happiness to become a mogul to these States. The emigrations from the different States, to form settlements on this river, is astonishingly great. Many speculators are now out with the surveyors, particularly from New-Jersey and the eastern states, who speak with rapture of the country. Col. Tupper, who is one of the gentlemen alluded to above, is so much pleased with the country, that he is determined to become one of the settlers. Kentucky, a settlement scarcely known in 1775, from its fertility of soil, has almost exceeded the bounds of belief in population; its inhabitants are now computed at 30,000 souls. People have very exalted ideas of this new country, and very justly. When it shall be practicable to obtain permission from the Spaniards to pass down the Mississippi, it is presumed we go largely into the ship-building way during the summer season, and send vessels from 100 to 140 tons down the river, which frequently rises 40 feet every fall. [illegible] conceive this to be no chimerical idea, as from the abundance of timber this useful business promises to be a source of wealth to this country. The Commissioners appointed to hold a treaty at the Great Miami, with the escort of troops, left this garrison the 30th ultimo.

"Our situation here is only temporary, we are to move in a few days 130 miles down the Ohio, and take post at the mouth of the Muskingum, where we shall hut for the winter season, and stockade as a protection to our selves, and to prevent any encroachments from the Indians. Our position at this place will serve as an advanced post, and preclude the people from settling lands the property of the United States, without first having obtained them from proper authority. Should the posts on the frontiers not be delivered up by the British, which from our accounts there is little reason to expect, this garrison may be continued here much longer than is generally expected.

"The streets of London are now said to be infested with a great number of abandoned negroes. These poor wretches, are, principally the property of Virginia planters, and compenced the worthy disciples of Lord Cornwallis, at the time his army lay there;---since the peace, they have been discharged, and are now suffering all the horrors of penury and want."

PORTSMOUTH, October 28.

On Thursday the 20th inst. commenced and continued for three days, with little or no intermission, the heaviest fall of rain ever known of experienced by the oldest person here. It raised the water at the heads of the rivers to an amazing height, carrying away stores, bridges, mills, vessels from off the stocks, vast quantities of lumber, &c. in a word, the damage is hardly conceivable; for a specimen, we refer our readers to the following paragraph, handed us by a correspondent from Dover:

"DOVER, October 29, 1785.

"Yesterday we experienced the largest freshet ever known in this place, in the memory of man; the waters rose about 15 feet perpendicular above the usual flowing of the tide; and carried off several hundred thousand of lumber, besides timber and plank, from the landing: it destroyed a valuable store belonging to Major Tibbets containing more than 1000 bushels of salt, which was wholly lost; it also removed and almost ruined another store, belonging to Mr. Horne, but fortunately the goods were mostly saved; seven mills and two bridges in this town were carried away: in short, it exhibited such a scene of destruction as was never before known in this place. We hear the damage done at Berwick, and many others towns in the country, exceeds any thing of the nature ever known before; almost every bridge and mill being wholly destroyed."

We hear that a Fulling and Grist-Mill, belonging to the Honorable Major-General SULLIVAN, have been carried off from their situation at Packer's Falls, by the above freshet.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 27.

The association of the Tradesman and Manufacturers of this town, received the following letter from their brethren at Baltimore, State of Maryland, in reply to their circular:

Baltimore, October 4, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR favour of the 20th August last, came last to hand at a very proper time.

The Mechanicks and Tradesmen of this had already adverted to the important subject, and held two meetings in consequence of the same.

Your friendly and reasonable communication not only facilitated our measures, but inspired us with greater confidence to proceed in this arduous but necessary under-[illegible] your request, our [illegible] considerable [illegible] to the most favourable terms of the [illegible] communicated with our sentiments and carried [illegible] Association with the Me-chanicks and Manufacturing parts of the community. As your ideas of commerce and the present situation of America are perfectly similar to our own, we have formed an extensive ASSOCIATION, on your plan, composed of the members belonging to the several branches of trade and manufactures among us.

We being appointed a Committee to Correspond, shall from time to time, transmit to you an account of our proceedings, and any other matters that we may judge conducive to the interest and happiness of the United States. We expect the same attention from our good brethren at Boston, and assure them of the great satisfaction we feel in uniting with them, in order to counteract the insidious schemes which have been formed against our country, and promote by encouraging our own manufactures, its real prosperity, and political and commercial independence.

We are Gentlemen, with great esteem your most obedient Servants,

ADAM FONERDEN,
DAVID STODDER,
JOHN GRAY.

To the Association of Tradesmen and Manufacturers of the town of Boston.

NEWPORT, November 7.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State is adjourned to the last Monday in February next, then to meet at Providence.

The Legislature of South-Carolina have lately passed an Act for establishing a Medium of Circulation by Way of Loan, and to secure its Credit and Utility.---The Paper Emission is to be issued in the following Sums: 4000 rol. Bills, 10,000 3l. Ditto, 10,000 2l. Ditto, 4000 1l. Ditto, 12,000 5s. Ditto, 14,000 2s. 6d. Ditto---To be loaned in the following Proportion, to Charleston District 25,000l. and to the other six Districts, 12,500l. each.---Not to be issued before the first of March, in Sums not exceeding 250l. nor under 50l. to be taken for Debts, Duties, and Taxes due after the 1st of May 1786.

The following is a Copy of a Written Paper received on the 27th ult. from Fayal, by a Gentleman of Philadelphia,

We the Judges, and all the other Officers of the Town-Hall, of this Village of Orta, Island of Fayal.

HEREBY make it known to all the Inhabitants of the United Provinces of America, that in this and the adjoining Islands of the Azores, we are in very great Distress for Provisions, particularly for Indian Corn and Flour; and although we have given Orders for some of these Articles to be sent us from other Places, the Failure of our Crop is such as still intimidates us; and obliges us to take the present Method, by a Publication in all the News-Papers on the Continent, of making it known to the Subjects of America, that to encourage them to come here with all Kinds of Eatables, those that arrive shall be subject to no Duties on their Imports, a saving of such Consequence as we think will enable them to make good Voyages. The Kindness we have always shewn the Vessels of America, in some Degree merits that they would attend to our present Distress with immediate Supplies, which we hope they will.

Passed in the Village of Orta, Island of Fayal, with the Seal of the Town-Hall annexed, and so as to authenticate this our publication it goes.

Signed by the Judge, the 30th of August, 1785.

JOSEPH FELIPPE FERREIRA CABRA.

DEATHS.]---Capt. PHINEAS GILBERT---Mrs. CREATMAN, Consort of Mr. WILLIAM CREATMAN---Mrs. MARY WAY, Widow of Mr. ——— WAY, formerly of this City.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Nov. 5.*

INWARD ENTRIES,

	From
Sloop Hudson, J. Hathaway,	New-York.
Sloop Washington, N. Webster,	Ditto.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	Ditto.
Sloop Delaware, J. Ambrose,	Philadelphia.
Brigantine Neptune, W. Engs,	Guadaloupe.

CLEARED,

	For
Sloop Industry, T. Lillibridge,	Hispaniola
Brig Little William, A. Kimm,	Jamaica.
Sloop Sally, E. Dillingham,	North-Carolina.
Sloop Sally, O. Spencer,	Nantucket.
Schooner Mary, A. Tucker,	New-Brunswick.

WINTER GOODS,

JUST IMPORTED BY

Walter Channing,

In the Boston Packet, Capt. Lyde, via Boston,

A general Assortment of Goods

for this Season---which he is now opening for Sale.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1785.

Thomas Green & Sons,

AT the Rose-Buck near the red Market, having just imported a fresh supply of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Winter, continue to sell as usual

CHEAP for CASH.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathaniel Clark,

Near the POINT FERRY,

A MERCHANTABLE assortment of Boards; a few Jersey yellow Pine Boards; Joists and Timber; Laths, Shingles, and Clapboards; Bricks and Lime; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Spirits of Turpentine; Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate; Flour and Rice; Pepper, Allspice, and Indigo; an Assortment of Saws, Augers, Broad-Axes, Adzes, Hammers, and other Tools; Crockery Ware, Cedar Pails, Wooden Bowls and Trays; Tin-Ware; some Iron-Ware; and sundry Dry Goods.

Said CLARK wants immediately, a Quantity of Cider, Apples, Pears, Potatoes, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, Oats, Butter, a Score of fat Weather Sheep, a few fat Oxen, and some Yokes. Also some Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds.

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest---Swedish Bar-Iron---Russia Duck---Ticklenburg---Ravens Duck---Hyson, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
NEW-ENGLAND RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
MOLASSES, by Ditto, Ditto,
SUGARS by Ditto, Ditto,
BOHEA TEA, by the Hundred or Dozen,
BRANDY, by the Anchor.

Cash, Salt, Dry or West India Goods given for clean Flax-Seed, at the said Store.

WHEREAS MERABY, the Wife of the Subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming Manner, I therefore forbid all Persons trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date. GILBERT HART.

Tiverton, Oct. 22, 1785.

A GENTLEMAN well known by Character and acquainted with the French and English Languages, proposes to open a FRENCH SCHOOL, for both Sexes, if he can meet with sufficient Encouragement, on the following Plan:

He will attend said School Four Days in a Week, 5 Hours in the Forenoon and 3 in the Afternoon. The Price will be Two Shillings a Week for each Scholar, to be paid Weekly. Those who inclination their Children must engage for three Months, and agree that, if their Children should not continue the Quarter out they will pay the same as if they did.

The Person who offers himself for keeping said School is gone to New-York on some Business, and as soon as the Printers have informed him of 30 Subscribers, will return and enter upon the propused Plan, and will continue 6 Months if necessary. He has good Grammars to supply the Pupils with, at a reasonable Rate.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning the French Tongue, may be waited upon at their own Houses, if they choose it.

Subscriptions will be taken in by the Printers hereof.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

Just imported from London, and now selling by

Walter Easton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.---He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

He has likewise for Sale Turk's Island SALT by the Bushel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

ALL Persons that have any just Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them to the Subscribers for Settlement. And all those that are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to either of us.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix,
BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Executor.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1785.

order of the profession has never been equalled in America, who has, in the death of this virtuous, amiable, and eminently accomplished Senator, sustained a loss exceeding all description.

OCTOBER 28.

Extract of a letter from Fort M'Intosh, to a gentleman in this city, [illegible] October 4.

"After a fatiguing march of six weeks, we arrived at Pittsburgh on the 5th ultimo, where, we remained only one day, and then proceeded down the Ohio, twenty-eight miles, to this place, where our living is by no means contemptible. This garrison is situated on the banks of the Ohio, which river abounds with the most delicious fish I ever tasted. They have a peculiar flavour that vie with any fish whatever, and grow to an enormous size. I have taken cat-fish that weighed forty pounds---perch fourteen---and pike twenty-five. As to water fowl, we have an exuberance of every species: Venison, in the greatest perfection, and so plenty that it sells for one penny per pound. So fine a country my eyes never beheld, and bids fair to become as great as it is good. Perhaps, you may say, that notwithstanding the elysium I have painted, we are unhappy for want of society. It is true, it would be a completion of this paradise, but permit me to say, and with sincerity, that I would not relinquish my present happiness to become a mogul to these States. The emigrations from the different States, to form settlements on this river, is astonishingly great. Many speculators are now out with the surveyors, particularly from New-Jersey and the eastern States, who speak with rapture of the country. Col. Tupper, who is one of the gentlemen alluded to above, is so much pleased with the country, that he is determined to become one of the settlers. Kentucky, a settlement scarcely known in 1775, from its fertility of soil, has almost exceeded the bounds of belief in population; its inhabitants are now computed at 30,000 souls. People have very exalted ideas of this new country, and very justly. When it shall be practicable to obtain permission from the Spaniards to pass down the Mississippi, it is proposed to go largely into the ship-building way during the summer season, and send vessels from 100 to 140 tons down the river, which frequently rises 40 feet every fall. Indeed I conceive this to be no chimerical idea, as from the abundance of timber this useful business promises to be a source of wealth to this country. The Commissioners appointed to hold a treaty at the Great Miami, with the escort of troops, left this garrison the 30th ultimo.

"Our situation here is only temporary; we are to move in a few days 130 miles down the Ohio, and take post at the mouth of the Muskingum, where we shall hut for the winter season, and stockade as a protection to ourselves, and to prevent any encroachments from the Indians. Our position at this place will serve as an advanced post, and preclude the people from settling lands the property of the United States, without first having obtained them from proper authority. Should the posts on the frontiers not be delivered up by the British, which from our accounts there is little reason to expect, this garrison may be continued here much longer than is generally expected."

The streets of London are now said to be infested with a great number of abandoned negroes. These poor wretches, are, principally the property of Virginia planters, and commenced the worthy disciples of Lord Cornwallis, at the time his army lay there;—since the peace, they have been discharged, and are now suffering all the horrors of penury and want.

PORTSMOUTH, October 28.

On Thursday the 20th inst. commenced and continued for three days, with little or no intermission, the heaviest fall of rain ever known or experienced by the oldest person here. It raised the water at the heads of the rivers to an amazing height, carrying away stores, bridges, mills, vessels from off the stocks, vast quantities of lumber, &c. in a word, the damage is hardly conceivable; for a specimen, we refer our readers to the following paragraph, handed us by a correspondent from Dover:

"DOVER, October 28, 1785.

"Yesterday we experienced the largest freshet ever known in this place, in the memory of man; the waters rose about 15 feet perpendicular above the usual flowing of the tide; and carried off several hundred thousand of lumber, besides timber and plank, from the landing: it destroyed a valuable store belonging to Major Tibbets containing more than 1000 bushels of salt, which was wholly lost; it also removed and almost ruined another store, belonging to Mr. Horne, but fortunately the goods were mostly saved: seven mills and two bridges in this town were carried away: In short, it exhibited such a scene of destruction as was never before known in this place. We hear the damage done at Berwick, and many others towns in the country, exceeds any thing of the nature ever known before; almost every bridge and mill being wholly destroyed."

We hear that a Fulling and Grist-Mill, belonging to the Honorable Major-General SULLIVAN, have been carried off from their situation at Packer's Falls, by the above freshet.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 27.

The association of the Tradesman and Manufacturers of this town, received the following letter from their brethren at Baltimore, State of Maryland, in reply to their circular:

Baltimore, October 4, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR favour of the 20th August last, came safe to hand at a very proper time.

The Mechanicks and Tradesmen of this had already adverted to the important subject, and held two meetings in consequence of the same.

Your friendly and reasonable communication not only facilitated our measures, but inspired us with greater confidence to proceed in that arduous but necessary undertaking. In compliance with your request, we have communicated the same to the most respectable towns in the State of Maryland, accompanied with our sentiments and earnest wishes for a co-operation with all the Mechanicks and Manufacturing parts of the community. As your ideas of commerce and the present situation of America are perfectly similar to our own, we have formed an extensive ASSOCIATION, on your plan, composed of the members belonging to the several branches of trade and manufactures among us.

We being appointed a Committee of Correspondence, shall from time to time, transmit to you an account of our proceedings, and any other matters that we may judge conducive to the interest and happiness of the United States. We expect the same attention from our good brethren at Boston, and assure them of the great satisfaction we feel, in uniting with them, in order to counteract the insidious schemes which have been formed against our country, and promote by encouraging our own manufactures, its real prosperity, and political and commercial independence.

We are Gentlemen, with great esteem your most obedient Servants,

ADAM FONERDEN,
DAVID STODDER,
JOHN GRAY.

To the Association of Tradesmen and Manufacturers of the town of Boston.

NEWPORT, November 7.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State is adjourned to the last Monday in February next, then to meet at Providence.

The Legislature of South-Carolina have lately passed an Act for establishing a Medium of Circulation by Way of Loan, and to secure its Credit and Utility.——The Paper Emission is to be issued in the following Sums: 4000 10l. Bills, 10,000 3l. Ditto, 10,000 2l. Ditto, 4000 1l. Ditto, 12,000 5s. Ditto, 24,000 2s. 6d. Ditto——To be loaned in the following Proportion, to Charleston District 25,000l. and to the other six Districts, 12,500l. each.——Not to be issued before the first of March, in Sums not exceeding 250l. nor under 50l. to be taken for Debts, Duties, and Taxes due after the 1st of May 1786.

The following is a Copy of a Written Paper received on the 27th ult. from Fayal, by a Gentleman of Philadelphia.

We the Judges, and all the other Officers of the Town-Hall, of this Village of Orta, Island of Fayal.

HEREBY make it known to all the Inhabitants of the United Provinces of America, that in this and the adjoining Islands of the Azores, we are in very great Distress for Provisions, particularly for Indian Corn and Flour; and although we have given Orders for some of these Articles to be sent us from other Places, the Failure of our Crop is such as still intimidates us; and obliges us to take the present Method, by a Publication in all the News Papers on the Continent, of making it known to the Subjects of America, that to encourage them to come here with all Kinds of Eatables, those that arrive shall be subject to no Duties on their Imports, a saving of such Consequence as we think will enable them to make good Voyages. The Kindness we have always shewn the Vessels of America, in some Degree merits that they would attend to our present Distress with immediate Supplies, which we hope they will.

Passed in this Village of Orta, Island of Fayal, with the Seal of the Town-Hall annexed, and so as to authenticate this our publication it goes.

Signed by the Judge, the 30th of August, 1785.

JOSEPH FELIPPE FERREIRA CABRA.

DEATHS.]—Capt. PHINEAS GILBERT—Mrs. CREATMAN, Consort of Mr. WILLIAM CREATMAN—Mrs. MARY WAY, Widow of Mr. ——— WAY, formerly of this City.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Nov. 5.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Hudson, J. Hathaway,	New-York.
Sloop Washington, N. Webster,	Ditto.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	Ditto.
Sloop Delaware, J. Ambrose,	Philadelphia.
Brigantine Neptune, W. Engs,	Guadaloupe.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Rochester, T. Lillibridge,	Hispaniola
Brig Little William, A. Kimm,	Jamaica.
Sloop Sally, E. Dillingham,	North-Carolina.
Sloop Sally, O. Spencer,	Nantucket.
Schooner Mary, A. Tucker,	New-Brunswick.

WINTER GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED BY

Walter Channing,

In the Boston Packet, Capt. Lyde, via Boston,

A general Assortment of Goods

for this Season—which he is now opening for Sale.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1785.

Thomas Green & Sons,

AT the ROE-BUCK near the red Market, having just imported a fresh supply of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Winter, continue to sell as usual

CHEAP for CASH.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathaniel Clark,

Near the POINT-FERRY,

MERCHANTABLE and clear seasoned Boards; a few Jersey yellow Pine Boards; Joists and Timber; Laths, Shingles, and Clapboards; Bricks and Lime; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Spirits of Turpentine; Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate; Flour, and Rice; Pepper, Allspice, and Indigo; an Assortment of Saws, Augers, Broad-Axes, Adzes, Hammers, and other Tools; Crockery Ware; Cedar Pails, Wooden Bowls and Trays; Tin-Ware; some Iron-Ware; and sundry Dry Goods.

Said CLARK wants immediately, a Quantity of Cider, Apples, Pears, Potatoes, Turnips, Beats, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, Oats, Butter, a Score of fat Weather Sheep, a few fat Oxen, and some Yokes. Also some Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds.

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest——Swedish Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——Ticklenburg——Ravens Duck——Hyson, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
NEW-ENGLAND RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
MOLASSES, by Ditto, Ditto,
SUGARS by Ditto, Ditto,
BOHEA TEA, by the Hundred or Dozen,
BRANDY, by the Anchor.

Cash, Salt, Dry or West India Goods given for clean Flax-Seed, at the said Store.

WHEREAS MERABY, the Wife of the Subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming Manner, I therefore forbid all Persons trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date. GILBERT HART.

Tiverton, Oct. 22, 1785.

A GENTLEMAN well known by Character and acquainted with the French and English Languages, proposes to open a FRENCH SCHOOL, for both Sexes, if he can meet with sufficient Encouragement, on the following Plan:

He will attend said School Four Days in a Week, 3 Hours in the Forenoon and 3 in the Afternoon. The Price will be Two Shillings a Week for each Scholar, to be paid Weekly. Those who subscribe for their Children must engage for three Months, and agree that, if their Children should not continue the Quarter out, they will pay the same as if they did.

The Person who offers himself for keeping said School is gone to New-York on some Business, and as soon as the Printers have informed him of 30 Subscribers, will return and enter upon the proposed Plan, and will continue 6 Months if necessary. He has good Grammars to supply the Pupils with, at a reasonable Rate.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning the French Tongue, may be waited upon at their own Houses, if they choose it.

Subscriptions will be taken in by the Printers hereof.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

Just imported from London, and now selling by

Walter Easton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

He has likewise for sale Turk's Island SALT by the Bushel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

ALL Persons that have any just Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them to the Subscribers for Settlement. And all those that are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to either of us.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix,
BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Executor.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1785.

From the WORCESTER GAZETTE, of October 15.

THESE four lines

"True liberty we all do prize,
For which our fathers lost their lives;
And Popish plots we do defy,
And will oppose them if we die."

Were inscribed upon a Liberty Pole, when Liberty Poles were in fashion, in a certain town; but were criticised upon and ungrammatical, by one J. H. a young gentlemen of a poetick turn, which gave offence to the good people who ordered him to compose something that would bear the sun, or they would inflict upon him a tory punishment; upon which he wrote the following, and read them: the people were so pleased with them as to inscribe them in the room of the before mentioned.

Ye yanking lads of our own, ye
Are brave fellows all, I vowne,
To rear our great hanging freedom pole,
It is a gent one, tis by jole,
And when we look on't on this tree,
We all must dreadful mindful be
That we must fight for liberty,
And soon we'll lend it if we die.

Our fathers came from way out yonder
And 'cross the swith-swash seas did wander,
Until they riv'd at Plymouth shore,
Which we will fend forever more.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
and BAR-IRON, assorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
and CORN,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in small Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and Impost-Orders, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season; which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual:

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, and Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Conjac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask or Anchor—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Tea—Indigo, &c.

Also, best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tire (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hog-Shead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice,—Figs by the Box: Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 2, 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office, Newport,

THE

North-American Calendar:

OR THE

Rhode-Island Almanack;

For the YEAR of our LORD CHRIST,

1786:

Being the Second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the Tenth of American Independence.

Containing every Thing useful and [illegible].

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY; BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACKS for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 6, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

[illegible]

BOUGHT AT [illegible] by the Cask—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Tarr[illegible]—Oznaburgs—Ravens Duck—Tarr and Cordage—Pitch—Pipe Staves and Hoops—Shot and Shot—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 26, 1785.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. John G. WANTON's, near the State-House, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the same as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called Perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expansion slide Watches carefully examined—Also Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microscopes, Telliscopes, reflecting and refracting, and most Kind of philosophical Instruments repaired on the most reasonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Customs and hopes a Continuance of their Favours by having their Work done well and with Despatch.

Newport, August 5, 1785.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he is selling on the lowest Terms, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for

FLAX-SEED.

THE Subscriber has opened a genteel TEA and COFFEE-HOUSE, on the pleasantly situated Farm in the Middle Road on this Island, belonging to Mr. William Redwood; for the Entertainment of Ladies and Gentlemen; where may also be had neat and genteel Boarding and Lodgings for any Ladies and Gentlemen who may choose to retire to a delightful Country Situation, either for Health or Pleasure. Those who may please to Favour him with their Company, may depend on the most civil Treatment and the grateful Acknowledgments of their humble Servant,

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

RAGS.

THE highest Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. opposite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Providence, May 30, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods, suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS,	Plains,
Bearskins,	Strouds,
Baizes,	Swanskins,
Duffils,	Blankets,
Ratteens,	Caps,
Frizes,	Stockings,
Kerseys,	Gloves,
Serges,	Mittins, &c. &c. &c.
Cambletteens,	

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

PRIVATE LODGINGS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Esq; in Newport, by the Subscriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to honour him with their Company, and flatters himself, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthiness of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the most pointed Attention being paid by their

Most obedient,
And most Obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

Topham, Bois, and New[illegible]n,

At their STORE near POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum;

best brown Sugars; Molasses; New-England Rum; Geneva in Cases; Bohea Tea, Allspice; coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

Jacob Isaacks,

BROKER.

Informs the Public that he carries on said Business in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and West-India Rum——Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts——Rigging——Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——New and Old Vessels of different Sizes——Houses, Farms and Lots of Land——Twenty-seven Rights in the Township of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be disposed of on very reasonable Terms, and the greatest Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the Night of the 27th ult. a Negro Lad, named PRINCE, about 17 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches and an Half high—is very black, erect and short built; has a Scar on the Forefinger of his right Hand—He was born in Narraganset, and bred to Farming—is slow of Speech and awkward in his Manners.—He broke into the House about Twelve o'Clock the Night he went off, and stole sundry Articles, supposed to defray his Expences—His wearing Cloths which he carried off, consisted of Frocks and Trowsers, a blue outside Jacket, a Pair of Breeches, and an under Jacket of white Broadcloth, a half-worn Beaver Hat, and a Woollen Ditto—He was lately seen in Narraganset, and is supposed to be still there, or else gone either to Boston or Connecticut.

Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in a Gaol, so that I obtain him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

J. SENTER.

N. B. All Commanders of Vessels, and other Persons, are requested not to protect, harbour, or secrete the above Runaway, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Newport, August 3, 1785.

LOST, as is supposed, between Bristol and the City of Newport, on the East Road, on or about the 7th of July last, a new Morocco Minute or Pencil Book, with Als-skin Leaves, containing Two Treasurer's Notes, One of Twenty and the other of Ten Dollars, and also One or Two other Papers. Whoever will return the same to the Printers hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND,

Newport, October 29, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner's Office for liquidating the Accounts between this State and the United States, is removed to the House of Mr. John Banister, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, where Attendance will be given at the usual Hours.

All Claimants are desired to pay Attention to the Resolve of Congress, dated the 17th of March, 1785—published by Order of his Excellency the Governor the 9th of April last in the Providence Gazette.

EDWARD CHINN, Commissioner.

☞ See the Resolve alluded to also in the Newport Mercury of April 9, 1785.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

October 6, 1785.

THE Creditors of JAMES TEW, of Newport, Hatter, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday in October next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Petition for the Benefit of an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secretary.

From the WORCESTER GAZETTE, of OCTOBER 13.

THESE four lines

"True liberty we all do prize,
"For which our fathers loft their lives;
"All Popifh plots we do defy,
"And will oppofe them if we die,"

Were inferibed upon a Liberty Pole, when Liberty Poles were in fafhion, in a certain town; but were criticifed upon as ungrammatical, by one J. H. a yong gentlemen of a poetick turn, which gave offence to the good people who ordered him to compofe fomething that would bear the teft, or they would inflict upon him a tory punifhment; upon which he wrote the following, and read them; the people were fo pleated with them as to inferibe them in the room of the before mentioned.

Ye yanking lads of our town, ye
Are brave fellows all, I vowne,
See our great banging freedom pole,
It is a gent one, tis by jole,
And when we look on 'pon this tree,
We all muft dreadful mindful be
That we muft fight for libeaty,
And pum we'll fend it if we die.

Our fathers come from way out yonder
And 'crofs the fwifh-fwafh feas did wander,
Until they 'riv'd at Plymouth fhore,
Which we will 'fend forevermore.

Imported in the laft Ships from LONDON and LISBON

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Aflortment faleable for all Seafons, and now felling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
and BAR-IRON, aflorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
Weft-India and New-England RUM by the Hogfhead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogfhead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
and CORN,
Coarfe and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in fmall Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his beft Thanks to his Old Cuftomers and the Public in general for their paft Favours, and to inform them, that he has juft received by the laft Veffels from London, a well chofen Aflortment of European GOODS, fuitable for the Seafon, which he will fell on as reafonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Alfo Weft-India Goods as ufual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impoft-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaffes by the Hogfhead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Cafk or Anchor—The very firft Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Tea—Indigo, &c.

Alfo beft Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tier (faid to be the beft manufactured in America) Iron Hogfhead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice,—Figs by the Box: Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Afh Oars. All really cheap, notwithftanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now felling by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poft-Office, Newport,

THE

North-American Calendar:

OR THE

Rhode-Ifland Almanack;

For the YEAR of our LORD CHRIST,

1786:

Being the Second after Biffextile, or Leap Year, and the Tenth of American Independence.

Containing every Thing ufeful and neceffary.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aflortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY; BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

Chriftopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Chefl—Swedifh Bar-Iron—Ruffia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyfon and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarfe and fine Salt—Window Glafs—with a fmall Aflortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, Auguft 26, 1785.

THE Subfcriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G. WANTON's, near the State-Houfe, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horrizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the fame as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expanfion flide Watches carefully examined—Alfo Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microfcopes, Telefcopes, reflecting and refracting, and moft Kind of philofophical Inftruments repaired on the moft reafonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to thofe Ladies and Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Cuftom and hopes a Continuance of their Favours by having their Work done well and with Defpatch.

Newport, Auguft 5, 1785.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the lateft Veffels from LONDON,

A general Aflortment of

Engliih and India GOODS,

Which he is felling on the loweft Terms, at his Store in Thames-ftreet, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for

FLAX-SEED.

THE Subfcriber has opened a genteel TEA and COFFEE-HOUSE, on the pleafantly fituated Farm in the Middle Road on this Ifland, belonging to Mr. William Redwood, for the Entertainment of Ladies and Gentlemen; where may alfo be had neat and genteel Boarding and Lodgings for any Ladies and Gentlemen who may choofe to retire to a delightful Country Situation, either for Health or Pleafure. Thofe who may pleafe to Favour him with their Company, may depend on the moft civil Treatment and the grateful Acknowledgments of their humble Servant,

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

RAGS.

THE higheft Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Conftitution-ftreet, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. oppofite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Prefs Papers, of the beft Kind; writing, Printing Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Providence, May 30, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benfon,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-ftreet, a large and general Aflortment of Woollen Goods, fuitable for the prefent and approaching Seafon, conffting of

BROADCLOTHS; Plains,
Bearfkins, Strouds,
Bayzes, Swanfkins,
Duffils, Blankets,
Ratteens, Caps,
Frizes, Stockings,
Kerfeys, Gloves,
Serges, Mittins, &c. &c. &c.
Cambleteens,

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

PRIVATE LODGINGS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Efq; in Newport, by the Subfcriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to thofe Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleafed to honor him with their Company, and flatters himfelf, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthinefs of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the moft pointed Attention being paid by their

Moft obedient,
And moft obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

FOR SALE, BY

Topham, Boffs, and Newman,

At their STORE near the POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum;

beft brown Sugars; Molaffes; New-England Rum; Geneva in Cafes; Bohea Tea; Allfpice; coarfe and fine Salt, &c. &c.

Jacob Ifaacks,

BROKER.

Informs the Public that he carries on faid Bufinefs in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the moft reafonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and Weft-India Rum——Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts——Rigging——Bar-Iron——Ruffia Duck——New and Old Veffels of different Sizes——Houfes, Farms and Lots of Land——Twenty-feven Rights in the Township of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be difpofed of on very reafonable Terms, and the greateft Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States,

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subfcriber, on the Night of the 27th ult. a Negro Lad, named PRINCE, about 17 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches and an Half high—is very black, erect and ftout built; has a Scar on the Forefinger of his right Hand—He was born in Narraganfett, and bred to Farming—is flow of Speech and awkward in his Manners.—He broke into the Houfe about Twelve o'Clock the Night he went off, and ftole fundry Articles, fuppofed to defray his Expences—His wearing Cloths which he carried off, conffted of Frocks and Trowfers, a blue outfide Jacket, a Pair of Breeches, and an under Jacket of white Broadcloth, a half-worn Beaver Hat, and a Woollen Ditto—He was lately feen in Narraganfett, and is fuppofed to be ftill there, or elfe gone either to Boffon or Connecticut.

Whoever will deliver him to me, or fecure him in a Gaol, fo that I obtain him again, fhall receive the above Reward, and all neceffary Charges paid, by

I. SENTER.

N. B. All Commanders of Veffels, and other Perfons, are requefted not to protect, harbour, or fecrete the above Runaway, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Newport, Auguft 3, 1785.

LOST, as is fuppofed, between Briftol and the City of Newport, on the Eaft Road, on or about the 7th of July laft, a new Morocco Minute or Pencil Book, with Afs-fkin Leaves, containing Two Treafurer's Notes, One of Twenty and the other of Ten Dollars, and alfo One or Two other Papers. Whoever will return the fame to the Printers hereof, fhall be handfomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND,

Newport, October 29, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commiffioner's Office for liquidating the Accounts between this State and the United States, is removed to the Houfe of Mr. John Baniffer, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, where Attendance will be given at the ufual Hours.

All Claimants are defired to pay Attention to the Refolve of Congrefs, dated the 17th of March, 1785—publifhed by Order of his Excellency the Governor the 9th of April laft in the Providence Gazette.*

EDWARD CHINN, Commiffioner.

* See the Refolve alluded to alfo in the Newport Mercury of April 9, 1785.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

October 6, 1785.

THE Creditors of JAMES TEW, of Newport, Houfewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they fhall think fit, at the General Aflembly to be holden at South-Kingftown, on the laft Monday in October inftant, to fhew Caufe, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act of Infolvency fhould not be granted.

Witnefs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.